that it would add essentially to her personal attractions.

Theodosia Burr had a short list, and her death was a very sad one. She was darried to a gentleman of high standing in Cheleston, South Carolina; and after residing there a few years, was returning to her Northern home with her only son, in a vessel bound to New York. After leaving port they were never head from, and nothing was ever known concerning their late. Whether a ever known concerning their late. Whether a storm arose and aways them out into the sea and storm arose and aways them out into the sea and storm arose and aways them out into the sea and storm arose and aways them out into the sea and storm arose and aways them out into the sea and storm arose and aways them out into the sea and storm arose and aways them out into the sea and storm arose and aways her was only conjecture. It was a terrible blow for a fond father. She was his only child, and herson his only grandchild, and now he was indeed alone; and in this one thing he of the sea of the sea

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 12, 1857.

Cardinal Maxims. 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained 2d. The reserved rights of the States must

spected.

3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be

4th. A union of Church and State must be pr 5th. The rights of conscience must be guara

6th. American interests must be promoted. 7th. An American nationality must be ch 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.

9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be ex 10. The naturalization laws must be amended.

11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
12th. Americans must rule America

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henrichnson, residence 409 K street.
For Georgetown, (The Embodyment.)
For Seventh Ward, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eight

and D streets, Island.

For S xth Ward, John Little.

For Fifth Ward, Mortimer Smallwood, No. 37

North Capitol street, between B and C.

Dr. J. W. Perkinson, Parker street, between Lom bard and Pratt, is our agent for the city of B HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

See first page.

See advertisement of Barbecue at Anna polis Junction, to-day.

The name of the individual who reporte "Hobson" as having applied to the Second Ward Council for admission-promised in a former number-is "Tarner.

friends that others are indirectly interested in the American whose names do not appear. This is a total mistake; no other individual than the one whose name stands at the head of the paper as its publisher, has the least interest in it, directly or indirectly.

CORRECTION.

We spoke in our last of George W. Jones. Tennessee, having applied for admission to a Know-Nothing council in this city. We understand that it was not G. W., but Senator Jones who applied, and was rejected. This accounts for his bitter hostility to the Americans, and his turning Democrat, after having so ferociously opposed that party all his life. We thought there was a barb rankling somewhere, and we have now

THE "STATES"

Of lest Monday had an article headed "Publ Printing, Public Plunder," in which it hints strongly at corruptions among the recipients of Government patronage in the matter of public printing, and intimates that the "pickings and stealings" therein the controversy. A certain monopolizing clique is growing squeamish. It is very strongly sus pected that somebody has peach'd. Well, gentle men, fire away! "When rogues fall out, hones! men," &c., &c .- you know.

OUR SUCCESS.

It gives us sincere pleasure to say, that the suc cess we have met with since we commenced the American, and the encouragement held out by the noble patriots who constitute the present Ameri can party of Washington, are far beyond the ex-portations we had formed, and call for an expres sion of our sincere thanks. We shall do all in ou power to descree success, trusting to the generous liberality of our friends to sustain us, as we feel confident they will.

Our circulation is now the second only in extenand our paper is therefore one of these best for advertising in the city.

SEVENTH STREET NORTH.

Two individuals lately entered an establish on Seventh Street, where fancy goods are kept for sale, and made choice of some ladies' dress patterns. Whilst the lady, who waited upon them was looking for a piece of paper in which to wrat the goods, the "Baltimore Clipper" turned up, a sight of which these would-be-somebody's turned up their eyes in holy horror, declared they could not touch the goods, and hastened out of the

They were, doubtless, members of the family which compose the back-bone of the great Demo

ATROCITIES IN INDIA.

We refer the reader to an account of the hor ble cruelties and barbarities in India, by the re volted troops. They make the blood curdle, th hair to stand on end, and harrow up every feeling of horror in the human breast as we read thes shocking accounts.

A most terrible retribution awaits these fiend in human shape, and as they have set at defiance all the laws of civilized society, all the dictates of humanity, and given loose to the most savage proies, the hand of every civilized man ough to be egainst them until they are exterminat from the face of the earth, that they may no longe disgrace the human form

GREAT BRITAIN.

England has been for a few years past, and now, going through a fiery tribulation, which calls forth all the energies of that powerful and energetic ation, and which puts to the test her strength and patriotic endurance. But while the efforts she has ompelled to make severely tax the patriotism of her people, they at the same time increase and give intensity to it, and increase the ardor of sal feeling. Nations, like individuals, arpurified and improved, their energies increase and their love of country strengthened, by adver-sity, and trials, which are finally triumphed over

ad followed by repose and security.
Such a series of trials and adversities, we don not, would be a blessing in the shape of misfor tunes to the people of the United States. CALL THINGS BY RIGHT NAMES.

One of the bad signs of the times is the dispos ion of men of probity and moral sensibility, even to look leniently upon immoral and corrupt transactions in political and official life; to find soft ames for various kinds of rascality and baseness and instead of condemning the individual guilty of them as unworthy of confidence, to speak of him commendingly, as smart, shrewd, and cunning. A writer on the English language says: "An way in which the immorality of words mainly dis plays itself-one, too, in which they work their greatest mischief-is that of giving honorable ames to dishonorable things, making sin plausible by dressing it out sometimes even in the very colors of goodness, or if not so, yet in such as go far to conceal its own native deformity. * *

far to conceal its own native deformity.

"How much wholesomer on all accounts is it, that there should be an ugly word for an ugly thing, one involving more condemnation and disgust, even at the expense of a little coarseness, rather than one which plays fast and loose with the eternal principles of morality, which makes sin plaus.ble, and shifts the divinely-reared land marks of right and wrong, thus bringing the user under the wo of them 'that call evil good, and good evil, that put darkness for light and light for darkness, that put sweet for bitter, and bitter for sweet." that put sweet for bitter, and bitter for sweet."

"How immense is the difference as to the light in which we shall learn to regard a sin, according as we have been wont to designate and hear it designated by a word which brings out its loathsomeness and deformity; or by one which conceals these. " " As an example of this, ceals these. " " As an example of this, what a source of mischief in all our country parishes is the one practice of calling a child born out of wedlock, a "love child," instead of a bastard. It would be hard to estimate how much it has lowered the tone and standard of morality among us: or for how many young women it may have helped to make the downward way more sloping still. How vigorously ought we to oppose our-selves to all such immoralities of language." Some names or words, this excellent moralist says, "are whited sepulchres, so fair are they without, yet hiding so much foul within;" and he gives many

There is no surer sign of the decadence national and political morality than the application of names to acts of dishonesty, dissin fraud, and peculation, that have the effect of representing them, if not commendable or justifiable, at least as not so very bad, and even, perhaps, excusable, and speaking of them in a tone and manner which show that we rather envy the man who has been guilty of such acts, for the amount of foul gains he has pocketed, than condemn him for his dishonesty.

Let us illustrate: we may, without doing vioence to probabilities, suppose the case of a man in office, through whose hands large sums of public money annually pass-who has to make large purchases for the United States; he takes care, in making such purchases, to secure to himself, secretly and fraudulently, a high per centage so that, though he may be receiving a good salary, it is really nothing compared with what i now termed "the pickings and stealings" of his office. Now these "stealings," for such they really are, if not taken feloniously from the public Treasury, are taken surreptitionaly; and as the guilty party knows he is committing a species of theft-that he is morally guilty of stealing-he is as criminal and depraved as he who picks the pocket of his victim, is detected, convicted, and entenced to the penitentiary for his crime. But how often do we hear such a man spol

of thus: "Well, he is a smart fellow, and has feathered his nest well; I only wish I had the money he has cheated Uncle Sam out of." Is he not envied for his "stealings" rather than condemned for his depravity? And what is the effect upon him? Does he not feel that he is envied rather than condemned? Does he not make a parade of his ill-gotten plunder-walk with a brazen face among those who must know how his riches have been obtained, and appear unconscious of having deserved the odium of the com munity ?

ceeds him in office likely to conduct himself with rigid and scrupulous honesty, or is it probable that he too will say to himself, "He that provideth not for his household is worse than an infidel." and thereupon determine to follow in "the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," who went into office poor, and came out of it rich?

If the world would but apply the proper terms to such men, speak of official dishonesty in plain, unmistakeable language, and hold them up as objects of scorn-as public thieves, instead of glozing over their villainy with smooth and delicate expressions, our word for it there would soon be a more wholesome state of official morals than is now unfortunately witnessed in every section of the Union.

Let us bring into use a few more of the old, expressive Saxon-English words, used with such tremendous force and effect by Seth Hooker, Brown, Dryden, the elder Pitt, and others of the old vigorous writers, preachers, and orators. There is need of them; we have Miss Nancied things long enough. Pitt, in one of his terrible onslaughts upon Walpole, uttered something like the following lan-

"I will not hold my peace when my country is invaded, nor sit in silence amidst public robbery; but I will, with whatever hazard to myself, expose the offenders and bring the thief to justice, whoever may protect them in their villainy, and whoever may partake of their plunder."

guage, under which Walpole quailed:

"PLUNDER PARTY."

A great "plunder party." "We thank thee, lew, for teaching us that word." What could be more expressive and at the same time descriptive of the party now in power?—a party which, as Mr. Calhoun once as truthfully as forcibly declared, was kept together by the cohesive power of public plunder;" a party that makes plunder and spoils of the public offices of the country, and disributes them among its partizans, as pirates and obbers distribute the avails of their piracy and robbery; a party that gives out, not to the highest pidder, but to the favorite who stands highest in the affections of the head of the Department, jobs and contracts upon terms that cannot fail to make the contractor rich; a party which sells military reservations worth \$400,000 or \$500,000, secretly and in the dark, to a single individual, [but who has favorite political associates who have "influence with the Government"] for \$90,000! "A public plunder party!" Yes, the Union i

right-there is such a party now in existence. It is running its career; it has got possession of all the "spoils of office," and is gorging itself upon the public lands and an overflowing treasury. The Union itself is a large recipient of the "plunder" which the party is distributing among its most active and zealous members. But the Union cries "thief!" "thief!" while it applies its hands vigorously to Uncle Sam's public purse, held oper to it by the President and every officer under him. "A plunder party," Me. Union! Good! That designation comes well from the recognize organ of a plunder party.

In 1856 there were 800 millions of segars con-

CHURCH AND STATE.

The pseudo-Democracy are eternally prating about "political parsons" and "reverend" demagogues, as often as a Protestant minister thinks proper to express an opinion adverse to the policy and practices of the reigning dynasty of spoilemen; and if an intelligent stranger from abroad should hear their loud-mouthed stumpers, or read their pensioned presses upon this favorite theme, in total guorance of their history, he would naturally conclude that no such enemies to the union of "Church and State" could be found outside of the English Chartist associations. What, then, must be the surprise of such a person when he learns that the very back-bone of "Democracy" in the cities of the Union is the Church of Rome. Protestants are divided between all the political parties of the country-some are Democrats, some are old-line Whigs, some are Americans, some are Republi cans, some are Abolitionists, and some are proslavery; but to find a Catholic who is not a zealous champion of "the Democracy," is to find rara avis, which, properly caged up, carried about for exhibition by some cunning Barnum, would be as good as a gold mine.

We have been led to these remarks by reading the following statements from the valedictory of the retiring editor of the St. Louis Leader. It will be seen that he frankly admits that the paper has been entirely controlled by the Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis! He says:

"The Leader originated in a desire of the Catho lies of this city to possess a newspaper devoted to their views and interests, and which might be a channel of the intelligence connect d with the affairs of their church. After the demise of the Shepherd of the Valley in the summer of 1854 this want was very severely felt."

The writer, Mr. J. V. Huntington, proceeds to state how he became connected with the enterprise, and to glorify himself upon its success, and

prise, and to glorify himself upon its success, and continues:

"Of the manner in which Mr. Huntington fulfilled the trust thus committed to him, little need be said, because a single observation will sufficiently elucidate it. It was agreed verbally between him and those who might be considered to represent the subscribers to the fund for establishing a "Catholic" paper, that in case of any difference of opinion as to the proper manner of discharging this duty, the matter should be referred to the Archbishop of St. Louis, whose decision should be final; and this arrangement, if it had not been formally made, was implied in the very nature of the case, for, by the constitution of the Catholic Church, the Archbishop was the highest local judge, and locally without appeal, in deciding what a Catholic paper was or ought to be, and what course was or was not right to pursue in reference to the interests of the Catholic religion. It is sufficient to add that every step taken by Mr. Huntington in conducting the paper and in modifying its character, from time to time, had the full approbation of the Archbishop, who may have regretted some of the changes, but who recognized their inevitable necessity.

"The only point, in fact, in regard to which a murmur could be raised—for the paper was the most popular Catholic paper ever started in St. Louis, or perbaps in the United States—the only point that could be objected to was the stand taken by Mr. Huntington in the spring of 1856, in regard to the State election. Perhaps two-thirds of our supporters were Benton men, yet we threw ourselves boldly into the ranks of Anti-Bentonism, avowed that the National Democratic party was the only one that a Catholic could con-

Bentonism, avowed that the National Democratic party was the only one that a Catholic could con-sistently support, and fought the thing through."

It will be seen that the editor honestly avows that he has been advised and controlled through out his career by the Catholic Archbishop, who therefore is responsible for the ultra political character of the paper from the beginning. The interests of "Holy Mother Church" required that this organ of Catholic piety should also be the unscrupulous organ of spoils Democracy, and that the party's enemies should be treated as the church's enemies, whether they were "Know Nothings" or otherwise. It was sufficient offence that they opposed the Democracy. There was no salvation outside the pale of the party, no more than of the church, and we can testify that the double-headed organ of church and party has pulous, vindictive, and virulent sheet is sustained upon Treasury pap between Maine and Texas, than the St. Louis Leader.

Mr. Benton and his friends were the stern opponets of the American party, when Atchison, Stringfellow, and Stewart-the late candidate of the spoils-democracy for Governor-were sneaking into "Know-Nothing" lodges by the back door. Why, then, was it that the Leader, under the control of the Archbishop, came out against Benton, and in favor of Atchison, Stringfellow, and Stewart? Is not the reason clear, that the procedure was concocted in Washington by Pierce, Douglas & Co.? Atchison and Stringfellow were the champions and exponents of Democracy in Kansas, and the Administration was bound to sustain them. By arrangement, therefore, they were called upon to " Know-Nothingism," and the Catholic Archbishop, on these terms, agreed to denounce Benton and Bentonism, and to sprinkle Atchison, Stringfellow, & Co. with holy water. Well, there is a fitness in things, and there is a law of attraction between moral affinities as well as natural. The Shepherd of the Valley, the Catholic newspaper above referred to, stated a few years ago that the people of this country hold their liberties in subordination to the Pope of Rome-that allegiance was due to him, and that the time had arrived for the assertion of that principle. This dogma, the necessary and logical sequence of the doctrine of Infallibility, is the essence of despotism in Church and State, and constitutes the irresistible affinity which is every where found to exist between the Church of Rome and the spoils-democracy.

"A bill to prohibit Senators and Representa-tives from accepting offices created during their legislative term has passed through most of its stages in our Legislature. It is anything but flat-tering, either to the members or to those who choose them, that such restraints should be con-sidered necessary; but the experience of the past few years has shown them to be so. An addi-tional clause, to disable members from increasing their own perquisites or wages by their own votes. their own perquisites or wages by their own votes, would not be amiss. But the root of the matter can be reached only by the people themselves exercising due care in the selection of none but persons of high and henorable character to represent lem Garette

It would not be amiss if members of Congress would take a hint from the above, and pass an act prohibiting any member from selling his vote for money, stock, lands, offices, or any valuable thing whatever; and also preventing any disbursing officer of Congress, or any officer of any kind, from receiving anything, in any shape, besides the salary, or per diem of the offices held, for his services. If some act of the kind is not passed, corruption will become the order of the day," if it is not already.

It is stated "by authority," that a new fashion about to be introduced by the ladies of Buffalono less in fact than an immense calash, which is to be attached to the waists of the dear creatures, to be raised and lowered at pleasure, live the top of CATERING TO FOREIGNERS.

Among those authorised by the new con esota to vote for members of Congress

Presidential Electors, &c., are
"White persons of foreign birth, who shall have
declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States upon
the subject of naturalization.

Now we contend that neither Minnesota nor any

ther State has a right thus to naturalize foreign ers, or permit aliens to exercise the privilege which belongs only to citizenship. Such an exercise of power is a violation of the Constitution the United States, as we will show by the highest authority, or that which is nearly equivalent to

decision of the Supreme Court. Mr. Madison, discussing this subject in No. 42 of the Federalist, speaking of the article of the Constitution which gives the citizens of our State all the rights, &c., of citizens in the several States, says, that if the States were allowed to exercise the right of naturalizing aliens, improper power would [in that case] be retained by each State, of naturalizing aliens in every State." We owe it," he says, "to mere casuality, that [under the old Confederation] very serious emba assments on this subject have been hitherto scaped. By the laws of the several States, cer tain descriptions of aliens, who had rendered them selves obnoxious, were laid under interdicts income sistent, not only with the rights of citizenship, but with the privilege of residence. What would have been the consequence, if such persons, by residence or otherwise, had acquired the character of citizens under the laws of another State, and then asserted their rights as such, both to resilence and citizenship, within the State prescribing them? * * The new constitution has ac cordingly, with great propriety, made provision against them, and all others proceeding from the lefeat of the confederation on this head, by authorizing the general government to establish an uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United

Is not this clear and distinct? And who is bette uthority for what the Constitution is, and was eant to be, than Mr. Madison? Here he gives he reason why the Constitution thus placed th whole and exclusive power in the hands of Congress, and in doing so took it away from the States: and vet certain States-new States-now assun

and exercise this very power! By the 2d section of the 4th article of the Con titution, it is declared that "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." Now to allow an alien the right to vote, is to remove his alienage, and make him a citizen; for there can e but two classes, citizens and aliens: -if a man s a citizen, he is not an alien; and if alien not a citizen. But would an alien naturalized by Minnesota, have the right to vote in Maryland or Virginia? certainly not.

During the discussion of the bill to admit Michigan into the Union, in the constitution of which was a clause allowing aliens to vote, Mr. Calhoun

thority to pass uniform laws of naturalization. This will not be questioned; nor will it be, that the effect of naturalization is to remove alienage. "To remove aleinage, is simply to put the foreigner in the condition of a native born. To this extent the act of naturalization goes, and no fur er.
"The next position is no less certain, that when

"The next position is no less certain, that when Congress has exercised its authority by passing a uniform law of naturalization (as it has) it excludes the right of exercising a similar authority on the part of the State. To suppose that the States could pass naturalization acts of their own, after Congress had passed au uniform law of naturalization, would be to make the provision of the Contution nugatory.

and that alienage is an unsuperable barrier, til removed to citizenship; and that it can only be oved by complying with the act of Congress It follows, of course, that a State cannot of own authority, make an alien a citizen with

"Whatever difference of opinion there may "Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to what other rights appertain to a citizen, all must, at least, agree that he has a right to petition, and also to claim the protection of his government. These belong to him as a member of the body politic, and the possession of them is what separates citizens of the lowest condition from aliens and elaves. To suppose that a State can make an alien a citizen of the State, or, to present the question more specifically, can confer on him the right of voting, would involve the absurdity of giving him a direct and immediate control over the action of the General Government, from which the action of the General Government, from which has no right to claim the protection, and to which he has no right to present a petition. That the full force of the absurdity may be felt, it mus be borne in mind, that every department of the General Government is either directly or indirectly under the control of the voters in the several States. The Constitution wisely provides that the voters for the most numerous branch of the Legislatures in the several States, shall vote for the members of the House of Representatives; and as the members of this body (Senate) are chosen by the Legislatures of the States, it follows, as I have stated, that the action of the General Government, is either directly or indirectly under the rnment, is either directly or indirectly under the ontrol of the voters in the several States. Now admit that a State may confer the right of voting on all aliens, and it will follow as a necessary con requence, that we might have among our constituents, persons who have not the right to claim the protection of the government, or to present

"But a still greater difficulty remains. Suppose a war should be declared between the United States, and the country to which the alien belongs; suppose for instance, that South Carolina should confer the right of voting on alien subjects of Great Britain residing within her limits, and that war should be declared between the two countries; what, in such an event, would be the condition of that portion of our roters? They as alien are what, in such an event, would be the condition of that portion of our voters? They, as alice ene-mies would be liable to be seized under the laws of Congress, and to have their goods confiscated and themselves imprisoned, or sent out of the coun-try. The principle that leads to such consequences cannot be true; and I venture nothing in asserting that Carolina, at least, will never assent to incor-porate, as members of her body politic, those who might be placed in so degraded a condition, and so completely under the control of the General Government.

In the debate upon the Kansas bill Mr. Clayton

"This bill prescribes that the prople of Michiga who shall vote for the convention to form her co who are the people of Michigan? Taken in the ordinary sense, it means every body, of every age, of every sex, of every complexion, white, black, or red, allens as well as citizens. Regarded in this light, to pass this bill would sanction the principle that Congress man authorized as light, to pass this bit would sanction the principl that Congress may authorize an alien to vote, a confer that high privilege on the run-away slave from Kentucky, Virginia, or elsewhere, and thu elevate them to the condition of citizens, enjoyin under the Constitution, all the rights and privilege in the States of the Union, which appertain to

a buggy. Buffalo papers frantically ask "what State does not possesse it, much less a territory which possesses no power, except such as is con-

ferred by Congress. Congress has conferred no such power on Michigan, nor, indeed, could confer it, as it has no authority, under the Constitution, over the subject, except to pass uniform laws of naturalization."

"Citizen and alien have been properly considered as correlative terms. A citizen is not an alien, and an alien is not a citizen. A citizen may be defined to be any person residing in any State or territories of the United States, who enjoys all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a man of full age, born and resident in those States or territories. What is naturalization? It is sufficient for my purpose to define it as that process, by which the Congress of the United States removes the disabilities of alienage. Now, what are the disabilities of alienage? In the first place, an alien cannot vote unless the power is specially conferred on him. In the next place, an alien is not entitled to, and cannot demand protection from the government. He is under no obligations to it, and may make war upon it, without incurring the penalties of treason. He cannot petition the government for any wrong which he has suffered. If he be here while the country from which he came is at war with the United States, he is liable, under an act of Congress, to be ordered out of the country within a given time, sand therefore he has no right of permanent residence here in such a contingency as that which I have mentioned. These are all known and acknowledged disabilities of alienage. The disqualification of an alien to vote does not merely arise from an act of Congress, or an act of a State Legislature. It exists as an incident to alienage here and everywhere. It must be removed by competent authority, and by positive enactment, before an alien can exercise the rights of suffrage. It is inherent in the very nature of alienage, that it cannot exercise a right by which it may govern others. There can be no just ideas of popular rights and national sovereignty, or national independence when the notion prevails that an alien ought to vote. Give this right to foreigners, as is proposed by this bill, and you surrender all that distinguishes him from an aturalization."
"Citizen and alien have been properly of prevais that an alien ought to vote. Give this right to foreigners, as is proposed by this bill, and you surrender all that distinguishes him from an American. Nay, you give these rights to strangers, with whom you may be at war to-morrow, while you refuse to your own citizens in one State, the right to vote in another."

In the same debate, Senator Brown, of Missis

sippi, said:

"If the section passes as it stands, it is, beyond all question, that foreigners in the territory, and not being in the service of the United States, may vote, no difference what may have been their char acter abroad, or what their inducement to comhere—however discreditable to the country from which they came, they have nothing to do but to make a declaration of their intentions to become citizen, and take an oath to support the Constitution, to entitle them to vote; while American citizens, who have been so from their birth, and whose characters are above reproach, if they are in the military service of their country, in the ter-ritories, will by the same act, be denied the right

vote.
"I have heard before of putting foreigners or equal footing with Americans, but this is the first time when I have been called upon to give them

an advantage. "I cannot reconcile it to my sense of right to vote for a proposition which gives to a foreigner, and I care not who he may be, or under what cir-Senator Bayard, in the same debate, said:

"The moment you admit the right of citizens of another country, or those who are not citizens of ours, to assume equal political rights with our own citizens, you take a long step in the process of denationalization. * Do you not denationalize your country when you enact that, because the man who has come here to-day declares that he means to become a citizen, he shall exercise the same political rights and privileges as if he were a citizen

were a citizen.

"I consider the principle of this amendment absolutely necessary for the permanence of the institutions of this country, and therefore I can record my vote for no bill which authorizes a right of voting to others than citizens of the United States."

Can any one doubt, after reading the opinion and arguments of these eminent gentlemen, that it is unconstitutional for a State to give the right of voting to an alien? Congress gave it to alien in the Kansas Nebraska Act, but that was done under a state of feeling which blinded members, or rather determined them to do that which many of them knew and admitted to be wrong-a vionot for the Constitution or any thing else: one portion were determined to pass the bill, while the other were equally determined to secure to themselves all the advantages which the "Squatte Sovereignty" it established, would give them. stand what would in the way.

The South, we should think, had had enough of Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage; if not, let them try the two a little longer.

THINK OF IT.

The authorities of New York recently sensenty-seven of the returned fillibusters of Walker's party to Detroit, to seek in that neighborhood, or somewhere in the great West, a livelihood. These men were mostly native Americans, had passe through all the dangers and privations, toils, sufferings, starvation, and sickness incident to the enterpise and climate in which they had been engaged. They were our countrymen; and howeve mistaken or misguided they may have been in their fillibustering expedition, they still had claims upon American sympathy and American hospitality and benevolence. The authorities of Detroit imme diately sent them back. Tens of thousand Foreign paupers annually arrive at New York, and from thence are scattered all over the country; but we hear of none of them being returned to New York, and yet among them is a vast pro-portion of criminals and convicts, who are allowed to mingle with and corrupt our native population and furnish tenants for our alms houses and prisons, burthening us with a heavy tax for their support. We have heretofore shown that the number of convicted criminals of foreign birth, by the last census, was eight to one more than the native. If our own unfortunate and misled people are to be driven forth like Cain, to be wanderers and vagabonds, why should imported felons be received and allowed citizenship? Truly our political philanthropy is without parallel in history.

The publishing of the testimony and speeches in the late trials here, has not been with-out effect. Speaking of these trials, the Atlanta (Ga.) American says:

really sui generis.

"The evidence on these trials-"The evidence on these trials—the indictment of the grand jury, and the selection of the special jury—evince very clearly that the whole matter, from its start to its end, was an effort to obtain political espital by the Sag-Niehts of that city. With all their manosuvring, however—with all the clamor of their press over the land—with all the force of office-holders, laboring, from the Mayor and President, down to the very meanest official—the result shows the gratifying truth, that the American party walks forth unscathed, giving the lie direct to the insinuations and statements of the subsidized press at Washington, as well as their echoes elsewhere! And this, too, through their own creatures who were upon the jury!!

PETTICOATS AND BONNETS.—The Gateshead Observer reports the speech of a gallant gentleman who, proposing the health of the ladies, remarked that if he might be allowed to couple with the toest a sentiment which was peculiarly proper in the present day, he would my: " May their virtues be simple as their petticoats and their faults be smaller than their bonnets."

HALF Time.—At a meeting of Cotton and Woolen manufacturers of Philadelphia, held on Saturday evening, it was resolved that after the 14th inst., the employees should work but half time until further notice. This movement has been rendered necessary by the present low prices of the manufactured goods. The meeting was confined principally to apron check men, but the manufactories represented contain 4000 looms and 72,000 spindles. By the course adopted, about 3000 persons will be thrown on half time; lastead of receiving weekly wages to the amount of \$10,000 contains the second 880, they will receive only \$5440 in the same time At present, the 4000 looms produce 720,000 yards apron checks weekly; on half time 860,000 yards less will come into the market weekly. It was stated at the meeting, that the average wages of the factory did not exceed at best \$4 per week.

The Protestant Methodists have located th college at Jamestown, Guilford county, North Carolina. Their building will cost \$20,000. They have a male school college, the Yadkin Insti-tute, a few miles above Salisbury. The brick building is 60 by 80, and two stories high, and cost \$3,000. The principal gives the trustees \$40 a year for five years, for the privilege of teaching in the house, and taking upon himself the respons bility of keeping up the school. He has about 4 scholars. This same society aim to have a fine Female Seminary about 20 miles east of Salisbury. One man proffers to give them 15 acres of land t

SLAVES.—Four more cargoes of negro slaves. from Africa, have just been landed on the Cuban coast, within half a mile of the country seat o Governor-General Concha—the numb likely hands, without counting infirm or chi worth, in the aggregate, \$1,069,800. From this the reader may calculate the enormous profits of the slave trade. All these negroes were obtained on the African coast at very little cost. Two of the vessels which brought these cargoes were destroyed soon after being discharged, but the other two went back to Africa on a fresh venture.

Mary Traverse, a servant in the Blossom House Thicago, took a walk on the lake shore, and fell asleep in a shady spot, where a policeman chanced to see her, and took her before Justice King, who fined her ten dollars for indecent exposure. poor young woman wore fashionable hoops, which are not favorable to a close fit of the dress in a recumbent position. She couldn't pay the fine, and was sent to Bridewell. This Justice King is the same who decided that it is not an insult to spit I man's face, knock him down, and kick him

NEW COTTON.-The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of Tuesday says that two bales, the first of the season, were received that morning by Messrs. A. B. McDuffie & Co., from Marion District, S. C .one bale from General W. Evans, the other from Major W. D. Lamb. The quality was pretty fair, and the cotton was sold to George Harris, at 20 cents per pound. General Evans loses no time in preparing and sending his crop to market. He has been the first in the Wilmington market for five or six consecutive years.

The American Bible Society at the meeting of he managers last week recognised three new auxiliaries-two in Michigan and one in Missis sippi. Communications were read from agents in various parts of the world, and large grants of books made. An apprepriation of \$250 was made to the Turkish Auxiliary Bible Society, for the depot at Pera, as requested by Dr. Goodell. The issues for August were 64,966 volumes; the receipts, \$24,581 15.

DUEL AVOIDED-EDITORS IN THE FIELD. week Mr. Colton, of the Ashville "Spectator," and Mr. Wrightman, of the "Carolinian," met at the line between North Carolina and South Carolina, sheriff of Henderson (N. C.) county, and the sheriff of Greenville, S. C., were there to prevent the neeting; but their services were not required, as the seconds of the parties settled the difficulty,

Thr Hartford Times says that Mr. James Danorth, of South Windsor, has a natural curiosity in the shape of a grape vine with clusters of hazel nuts growing upon it. The vine was one of a large number growing among and over a lot of hazel-nut bushes; and, singular to say, some of the grape vines have produced bunches of hazelnuts, or rather a union of grapes and hazel-nuts n one husk. The hybrid fruit is a curiosity.

MOUNT VERNON .- It is stated that the Hon. Edward Everett has received from the delivery of his eloquent lecture on the life and character of Washington the handsome sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, the whole of which he has gencrously given to the fund for the purchase Mount Vernon.

A. W. Pitcher, amateur farmer near Madison ndians, has raised 183 bushels of oats on one and three quarter acres of land. Mr. Buckley, of Scott county, Iowa, has raised from one ounce barley nine and a half pounds, or one hundred and fifly-two ounces.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND .- A London letter of the latest date, says :- The weather continues intensely hot, the completion of the harvest is everywhere approaching, and wheat has expe-rienced a renewed decline, equal to 15 cents per

Rev. Dr. John Ludlow, late provest of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor in the Theoogical Seminary of New Brunswick, died on Tuesy morning, at the residence of his son in Philadelphia. He was 64 years of age, and a man of minent ability.

GRASSHOPPERS.-These insects are said to be very numerous in parts of Cecil county, Md. In some places the seed clover through whole fields, and in many gardens the tops of beets and other vegetables are eaten entirely up.

ENPLOYERS DISCHARGED .- About 100 employees n the blacksmith, sailmaking, and labor partments of the Navy Yard at Portsmo were discharged one day last week, on account of the searcity of work in those departments.

POTATOES.—The potato speculators are busy in Bangor, Maine, buying up potatoes at the rate of fifty to sixty cents per bushel. The Mirror says, much is said about potato rot, but it is not though to be general enough to seriously affect the cre

A steam hod-carrier has been invented and is constant employment in Philadelphia, with a man to feed it, another to tend the engine, and a third to empty the hod; it performs quietly and cheaply the work of twenty men.

The Hope Engine Company, of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, played 182 feet perpendicularly through 300 feet of hose, at Hinsdale, on Thurs